R H Womble

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

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" 3 months	8 00
" 6 months	15 00
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" 6 months	5 00

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JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., April 27.—Mosby surprised a picket post of forty men at Hunter's Mill, Fairfax county, Friday last, capturing six men and eighteen horses. The rest escaped. During the day the enemy pursued Mosby, recapturing five horses and taking prisoner Lt. Hunter, commanding company A, and wounding Lt. Nelson, of same company.

A fight between Mosby and the Yankees occurred at Leesburg Monday week, in which the Yankees lost three killed and seven wounded. Our loss was one wounded.

All the Yankees have left the Valley, most of them coming to reinforce Meade.

Averill has gone to southwest Virginia on a raid.

Meade is receiving reinforcements over the Alexandria railroad.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 27.—No sign yet of the flag of truce boat with returned prisoners expected last week.

Members of Congress are arriving slowly. It is believed that not more than a bare quorum will be here Monday.

The President's message will be quite short.

The city is very quite to-day. No news or rumors.—Weather clear and warm, with indications of a storm.

From Georgia.

DALTON, April 27.—Brownlow's Yankee cavalry, five hundred strong, dashed into Spring Place this morning, but beyond the capture of one citizen they effected nothing. This was nothing more than a reconnoisance of the route by which the enemy will advance.

We have nothing further of the movements of the enemy in the direction of Lafayette.

Weather quite warm.

Railroad Accident.

DEMOPOLIS, April 27.—This morning a locomotive belonging to the Selma and Demopolis road and three freight cars loaded with corn, became unmanageable and plunged one car into the river, and the others off the track, causing a general break up. No lives lost.

◆

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Yankees are said to be crossing the Rapidan and landing at Yorktown, and we may expect stiring times from Virginia at any moment. The *Examiner* of Tuesday says:

The city was agitated yesterday by the report that a flag of truce had come up to City Point, and had communicated with the French vessels there. As a matter of course, there was another bubble of "recognition." A Petersburg paper, which came over on the morning train, declared: "It may be that all other surmises are wrong, and that the one which has suggested itself to our mind is correct. Who knows but that the French Emperor has signified his intention to recognize the Confederate States, and that the Yankee Government is endeavoring, by all sorts of trickery and hocus pocus, to bring about a reconsideration of the grave decision." There were, of course, some persons in Richmond who would snap at any stupid stuff, whether it came from the reliable atmosphere of Petersburg, or any where else.

The Petersburg sensation dwindles to a very small story. It appears that Butler's flag of truce Boat Greyhound arrived at City Point Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., with a communication from Gen. Butler to the commanding officer at City Point, informing him that "the limit of time having arrived which was fixed by the Convention between the representatives of France and the United States for shipping tobacco at City Point, he (Butler) had sent up Col. Payne, of his staff, for the single purpose of delivering dispatches for the commanding officer of the French vessel at City Point."

The Greyhound immediately returned down the river, and during the afternoon the French steamers Grenada and Merchant sailed for Hampton Roads. None of the French tobacco had been sent from Richmond to City Point.

It is quite possible that this action of Butler was intended to clear the River in view of preparations for an expedition up the James to co-operate with the movement from Yorktown. For, in connection with this affair of the French vessels, we have far more important news, which, in fact, puts a new complexion upon the enemy's campaign in Virginia. There is no longer any doubt that the enemy is about to make a serious demonstration on the Peninsula.

Official information was received yesterday that five large ocean steamers had arrived at Yorktown, and were landing troops there; and information had been brought in by our scouts and telegraphed to Richmond, that the country below Yorktown was dotted over with Yankee camps. On the 14th inst., troops had been landed at Yorktown. Their force was then inconsiderable and exactly ascertained, four regiments. The force recently disembarked is in addition to this, and rumor counts it in tens of thousands.

CASUALTIES IN THE 21ST REGIMENT.

We find the following list of casualties in the 21st N. C. Troops, at the battle of Plymouth, in the *Confederate*. The list was prepared by the Adjutant and is no doubt correct:

Company A.—Killed, F C Clinard. Wounded, Sergt F M Eccles, arm and leg severe; Corpl E W Smith, leg slight; privates J F Hedrick, R W Leonard and Jacob Tesh, arm.

Co C—Killed, privates J W Hodges and A F Patterson. Wounded, privates G B Norman and Aug Key, thigh slight; W R Francis, hip severe; Herbert Hodges, arm slight. Missing, Squire Griffith.

Co D—Killed, Corpl J F Beck and private Chas Kallam. Wounded, privates Ed Boner, leg slight; J C Boyles, thigh.

Co F—Killed, private Wm Hancock. Wounded, privates Calvin Edwards, breast severe—since died; Powell Lawson, severe; A M King, jr., arm slight; F M Shackelford, leg slight.

Co G—Killed, Capt J O Blackburn. Wounded, private G W Leak, in hand slight.

Co H—Killed, private A D Ray. Wounded, privates W W Ashburn, arm slight; John Marion, arm severe; J R Flinn, head severe; G S Messick, leg severe.

Co I—Killed, private J W Dick. Wounded, privates C H Boyles, in hand slight; J A Savage, arm slight; Corpl A J Durham, arm slight.

Co K—Killed, privates B F Leinback and Joseph Long—Wounded, sergt S H Leinback, in head, severe; privates J H Hester, foot, severe; Peter Marshall, thigh, slight.

Co L—Killed, Corpl J G Wilkinson—Wounded, privates A M Mitchell, thigh, slight; J M Lackey, hand, slight.

Co M—Killed, privates J M Wright, Geo Myrick and Wm Richardson—Wounded, Jno W Wharton, leg, amputated; Jesse Pegram, leg, severe; Milton Clapp, thigh, severe; J M Nelson, bowels, severe; Elihu Russon, back, slight; Henry Albright, arm, slight.

RECAPITULATION—Killed 15; wounded 35; missing 1—Total loss, 51.

Third Congress.

As the first session of the Third Congress is to meet on Monday next, May 2d, we present below a list of the members as far as known.

The following is a list of the Senators elect and those holding over, with the year annexed in which their respective terms of office expire:

SENATE.

	Alabama.		
R W Walke,	1870	Robert Jemison,	1868
	Arkansas.		
R W Johnso	1870	C B Mitchell,	1868
	Florida.		
J M Baker,	1870	A E Maxwell,	1868
	Georgia.		
H V Johnso	1870	B H Hill,	1868
	Kentucky.		
———,	1870	H C Burnett,	1868
	Louisiana.		
Ed Sparrow,	1868	T J Semmes,	1866
	Mississippi.		
J W G Watson,	1870	A G Brown,	1866
	Missouri.		
———,	1870	———,	1866
	North Carolina.		
W A Graham,	1870	W T Dortch,	1866
	South Carolina.		
J L Orr,	1868	R W Barnwell,	1866
	Tennessee.		
———,	1870	L C Haynes,	1868
	Texas.		
W S Oldham,	1868	L T Wigfall,	1866
	Virginia.		
R M T Hunter,	1868	A T Caperton,	1866

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

1 T J Foster,	6 W P Chilton,
2 W R Smith,	7 David Clopton,
3 W R W Cobb,	8 J L Pugh,
4 H M Cruikshanks,	9 J S Dickinson,
5 S F Lyon,	

ARKANSAS.

We have no information of the election of Representatives to the next Congress.

FLORIDA.

1 St G Rogers,	2 R B Hilton,

GEORGIA.

1 Julian Hartridge,	6 J H Echols,
2 W E Smith,	7 J M Smith,
3 M H Blanford,	8 G N Lester,
4 C Anderson,	9 H P Bell,
5 J T Shewmake,	10 Warren Akin,

KENTUCKY.

No election for next Congress.

LOUISIANA.

1 C J Villere,	4 L J Dupre,
2 C M Conrad,	5 Henry Marshall,
3 D E Kenner,	6 John Perkins, Jr

MISSISSIPPI.

1 J A Orr,	5 O R Singleton,
2 W D Holder,	6 Ethel Barksdale,
3 Israel Welsh,	7 J D Lampkin,
4 H C Chambers,	

MISSOURI.

The present delegation were elected to hold office until their successors should be elected. The question of qualification will be decided by the present Congress.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1 W N H Smith,	6 J A Gilmer,
2 R R Bridgers,	7 J M Leach,
3 J T Leach,	8 J G Ramsay,
4 T C Fuller,	9 B S Gaither,
5 Josiah Turner, Jr	10 G W Logan,

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1 J H Witherspoon,	4 W D Simpson,
2 W P Miles,	5 Jas Farrow,
3 M L Ayer,	6 W W Boyce,

TENNESSEE.

1 J B Heiskell,	7 James McCullum,
2 W G Swan,	8 Thos Menees,
3 A S Colyar,	9 J D C Adkins,
4 J P Murray,	10 J V Wright,
5 H S Foote,	11 D M Currin,
6 E A Keeble,	

TEXAS.

1 J A Wilcox,	4 F B Sexton,
2 C G Herbert,	5 J R Taylor,
3 A M Branch,	6 S H Morgan,

VIRGINIA.

1 R L Montague,	9 David Funsten,
2 R H Whitfield,	10 P W M Holliday,
3 W C Wickham,	11 J B Baldwin,
4 T S Gholson,	12 W R Staples,
5 T S Bocock,	13 Fayette McMullen,
6 J Goode, Jr	14 Samuel Miller,
7 W C Rives,	15 Robert Johnston,
8 D C Dejarnette,	16 C W Russell.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months	$15.00
" " Three months	8.00
" " One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months	3.00
" " six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX OF FIVE PER cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank. Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.

Company Shops, March 29, 1864. April 4-1m

Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

CITY MARKET.

[illegible]

APPLES—Green	[illegible]
Dried	[illegible]
BACON—Hog round	[illegible]
BEEF	[illegible]
BEESWAX	[illegible]
BEANS	[illegible]
BUTTER	[illegible]
CANDLES—Tallow	[illegible]
" Wax—By the box	[illegible]
" Adamantine	[illegible]
" Sperm	[illegible]
CORN—per Barrel	[illegible]
CHICKENS	[illegible]
COFFEE	[illegible]
DUCKS	[illegible]
EGGS	[illegible]
FLOUR—	[illegible]
FODDER—per hundred	[illegible]
FEATHERS	[illegible]
FLAXSEED	[illegible]
GEESE	[illegible]
HIDES—Dry	[illegible]
Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	[illegible]
MOLASSES	[illegible]
MEAL—	$40 00
NAILS—Scarce	$5 00
OATS—Per hundred	$10
" Cleaned	[illegible]
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$15
" Irish	[illegible]
PEAS—Ground	[illegible]
" Stock	[illegible]
" White Table	[illegible]
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1 50
RYE	[illegible]
SALT—	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	[illegible]
" Coffee	[illegible]
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, April 19.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 50
BEEF, retail	$1 25
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$5@6 00
CORN	$30
COTTON	$2 00
COTTON YARNS	$20@30 00
COFFEE	$15 00@20
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	$220@240
IRON, Swede	$3 50@5
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$3 00
NAILS	$5 00
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$30
RYE	$25
SUGAR	$15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$3@3 25
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 50@5 00
SALT	$40 00
TALLOW	$2 75

WILMINGTON MARKET.

April 20, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on hoof at $3 50 to $4 50 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $4 00 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $5 00 to $5 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $12 to $15 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $18 to $20 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $20 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 80 to $2 00 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $4 00 to $5 00 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $275 to $300 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $2 00 to $2 50, and dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $13 to $16 00, and Upper, $13 50 to 15 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $6 00 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $18 to $20 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $2 to $2 25 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $12 to $15.

POTATOES—Sweet, $25 to $30, and Irish, $25 to $30 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $5 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$20 to $25 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 1 25 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $25 to $30 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $9 to $10 00 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $4 75 to $5 00 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$8 per gallon.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

Mr. Pennington--Dear Sir:—We, the voters of Chatham, wish to vote for G. P. MOORE for the next Legislature as a true Conservative, and he will not come before the people without they call for him and then he must be announced by the people and by the different districts.

There will be a meeting held at Henderson Council's, Esq., the first Saturday in May for that purpose, and all of the districts are requested to do likewise, and at May Court we will hold a great Mass Meeting.

April 28-d2t&w1t* MANY VOTERS.

Conservative Meeting.—We are requested to state that there will be a meeting at James Lyon's on Saturday the 7th of May, at which the presence of all *true Conservatives* of that section of the County is earnest requested. The object of the meeting is to consider the state of the country and to advise as to the propriety of recommending suitable gentlemen to the Mass Meeting to be held at May Court, in Raleigh, to nominate candidates to represent the Conservative party of the county in the Legislature.

The meeting will be addressed by prominent gentlemen of the county. MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d&wtd.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE. GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD River, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of [illegible] acres of land, [illegible] of which are in excellent French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. [illegible] bushels of corn were gathered from [illegible] acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved kinds of the grasses and yield heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with suitable land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, diary, smokehouse, framed corn crib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to Gen. Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price for these lands is ($160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from 1 to 6 years of age. Also the farm tools, consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mill, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c., &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Care of ANDREW JOHNSTONE,
Flat Rock, N. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consists of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes stock, farm tools, lumber, &c., &., or will sell separately.

April 26-d&wtf

FORTY BARRELS LIME FOR SALE,

AT D. A. WICKER'S, HILLSBORO STREET; ALso Irish Potatoes, Bacon, Meal, Lard, &c.

April 26-2w

NEW GARDEN BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE 54TH SESSION OF NEW GARDEN BOARDING School will commence on the 23d of the 5th month (May) next, and continue 20 weeks.

Board and tuition $60 per session. For those studying Latin and Greek, $5 more payable in specie, or flour at $6 per barrel, bacon at 15 cents per pound or corn at $1 per bushel. Other produce in proportion, or this may be paid by the equivalent in other money.

The Boys' school will be in charge of Nereus Mendenhall. The girls school in charge of Mary E. Harris.

John Carter and his wife Achsa Carter, Superintendents.

Post Office at New Garden, Guilford county, N. C.

4th month, 20, 1864. d6tw5t*

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18-d&wtf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO JAIL IN ALAMANCE county, at Graham, two Negro Boys to wit: ELBERT, he is about 20 years old and says he belongs to Col. Bird Knight, of Brunswick county Va., the boy is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high very Black, the other boy says his name is ALFRED, says he belongs to Dr. Mayweathers of Tennessee, and was sent with Wm. Mayweathers to Capt. Bartletts co. C, 13th Tennessee Regiment, Shaw's Brigade. ALFRED is about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion and quick spoken, and says he was decoyed off by some deserters near Newbern N. C.

The owners will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law. J. M. BOYD,
Jailor for Alamance county, Graham, N. C.

April 25-d15tw2t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.

March 31-3tawtd

$50 REWARD.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co.,
MACHINE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 22, 1864.

RANAWAY FROM THE SMITH SHOPS OF THE Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, on Saturday last, a negro man named JOHN.

The above negro is about five feet high, stout built, thick lips and has a good countenance.

The above reward will be paid by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company on his delivery to their Shops or his confinement in jail where they can get him

April 23-d6t

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 12-tf.

GOLD COIN.

A SMALL LOT OF GOLD COIN FOR SALE. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 21-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL—AGED eleven years, well grown and smart (one of fourteen children of her mother) a fine chance for a profitable investment of Confederate money to any one desirous of raising a valuable family of negroes. Enquire at the Progress Office. April 21-eod1w

W. H. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible]

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

JAN'Y.						1	[illegible]	JULY.						[illegible]	2
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30
	[illegible]								[illegible]						
FEB'Y.		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	AUG.		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	5	6
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	11	12	13
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	[illegible]	[illegible]							28	29	30	31			
MARCH.			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	5	SEPT.					[illegible]	2	3
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	11	12		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
APRIL.						1	2	OCT.							1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31						27	28	29	30			
JUNE.				1	2	3	4	DEC'R.					1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, [illegible], Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D. Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges ; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General ; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter ; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Sessions in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person ; Romulus M Saunders, Wake ; Robert R Heath, Chowan ; Robt S French, Robeson ; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg ; George Howard, Wilson ; Robert B Gilliam, Granville ; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford ; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven ; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General ; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham ; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland ; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin ; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum ; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge ; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney ; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk ; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt ; Robert P Dick, Guilford ; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes ; L Eldridge, Johnston ; J R Hargrave, Anson ; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin ; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President Ex officio, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford ; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston ; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President ex officio, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent Asylum for

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GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $6,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tidball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P [illegible].

Middle Ward—W. H. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. [illegible], [illegible] and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christophers is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. H. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—[illegible], Assistant.

E. F. [illegible], City [illegible].

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

[illegible]

Captain—[illegible].

Watchmen—[illegible], Wm. [illegible], Wm. C [illegible].

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed by the [illegible] of the Board.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1864.

"The *Progress*, in an issue of last week was pleased to make a most unjustifiable and insidious attack upon Gov. Vance in one of its many ways peculiar to itself. We regret that want of space and the absence from our table of the article to which we allude excludes it in this notice, but we will give its substance. We allude to the recent arrest of some twenty citizens near Kinston, by the Confederate Authorities, for whose detention the *Progress* would have the public believe, Gov. Vance was entirely responsible and turned a deaf ear to a demand of speedy trial and award of simple justice.

Now the *Progress* could have easily informed itself (if it did not really know) at the time the attack was so insidiously made, that Gov. Vance had already interceded and at the moment he received official information, demanded that the said parties under arrest should be at once brought to trial and meted out even handed justice. And still so far as the public are informed through the *Progress*, it is altogether ignorant to this day of the action of Gov. Vance in this matter, for it has not yet deigned to give the facts in the whole case, which sheer justice (if a mistake it had made) simply demanded."—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

The last Greensboro' *Patriot* has a rather windy article from which the above extract is taken. We can say to the *Patriot* that the *Progress* is not a bought up or stock concern, that it belongs to those whose names appear in it and is not under the management of any "Executive Committee;" and that the Editor did not buy into the establishment to keep out of the army. Hence it will see we are under no obligation to make an "invidious attack" upon any one, certainly not upon Gov. Vance, a gentleman for whom we entertain none but the kindest feelings.

Our allusion to "Military Oppression" was made at the request of one of the most respectable citizens of Lenoir, a farmer and a large slaveholder. We had heard that two very respectable gentlemen, one from Wayne and the other from Greene, who had been arrested and taken to Kinston, were released on a remonstrance from Governor Vance—the matter being brought to his attention while at Goldsboro' on his way home from the army—but the parties to whom we alluded were then under arrest, and may be now for all we know. And we know farther that after the two gentlemen alluded to were released, a prominent gentleman of Lenoir, an original secessionist and a radical war man, assured gentlemen in this city that the arrest of some of the parties was entirely wrong, and that if not stopped it would work serious injury to the cause. The people of Lenoir, Greene, and adjoining counties are as loyal and as true to the cause as any in the Confederacy—they have furnished their full quotas of men, and none have been before them in ministering to the wants of the soldier, and in bearing patiently and cheerfully all the evils that attend the presence of armies.

There has been an effort made to create the impression that we had censured Gen. Hoke for these arrests, but the idea is ridiculous. Gen. Hoke knew nothing of these men, but there are a few men around Kinston, as there are elsewhere, ensconced behind the bomb proofs which favoritism has erected for them, that can, under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, have the best men in the country arrested by a little falsehood and conspiracy; and hence our violent objection to the suspension of the writ. Not that we really fear Mr. Davis, or our military officers; but all good citizens are in danger, under such a state of things, of being trapped by local informers, spies, detectives and other skulkers. These men under arrest at Kinston, may all be bad men for aught we know, though we have been told by gentlemen who know them well that some of them are above suspicion; but whether good or bad, they have a right to a speedy hearing, and if they have not already had it, we trust that Gov. Vance will demand at the hands of the Government a prompt investigation of the charges against them. If soldiers, it would be a matter for the military alone, but as they are civilians they have a right to expect and demand protection from the local authorities. Try them, and if guilty of treason hang them; but if innocent turn them loose, for every honest man has a right to the free air of heaven.

And then, too, we are assured by as respectable men as there can be found in Eastern North Carolina or elsewhere that these arrests have been partial.—Some of them have been made because the charge has been lodged with the Commanding General that the parties have been trading with the enemy, and doubtless most of the charges are true, for the general impression is that many persons in and out of the service have been getting all they could out of Newbern and Washington—we even heard that Gen. Evans, while in command at Goldsboro', got out a full suit, and advised the people to get out all they could of useful articles—but much dissatisfaction exists because those who have done the largest business in this way and made the most money should be left to continue their blockade operations, while those who have only done a small business in that line should be cast into prison. If it be unlawful and wrong to trade with the enemy, punish all who are guilty, but don't imprison and punish some while others are left to go on with their traffic.

Gen. Hoke orders these arrests upon information lodged with him and of course knows nothing of the guilt or innocence of the parties; and certainly no one of common sense would think of censuring him in the matter.

Notwithstanding the unnecessary and unjustifiable attack of the *Patriot* we shall gladly make public any steps Gov. Vance may take to have the charges preferred against the men under arrest at Kinston investigated. We are not the hireling of any man or set of men—we are not editing a paper to keep out of the war, and every man, whether in or out of office, shall have justice in these columns.

Just as We Expected.

Now that Gen. Leach is elected by a majority larger than that given to Mr. Christain in November, we are told that the vote for him is no test of Holden's strength. Before the election he was "Holden's candidate" and had no paper but the *Progress* to support him; but now the opposition are making arrangements to claim him. Go ahead, gentlemen, but we know whereof we affirm. Leach is for Holden, and Holden will carry the District in August by a larger [illegible]

We [illegible] our friend G[illegible] glad [illegible] him at any [illegible] [illegible] all that he says about the bulk of our noble armies—the heroism of the men and the gallantry of the officers—and we can conceive of no higher honor than for [illegible] who is worthy to have it, to hold a commission in the Confederate States army and be associated with such noble veterans. As a citizen of North Carolina and of the Confederacy, we are proud of our army—not only of the bronzed veterans of our own State, but equally of those noble men from every State—men who have braved death in every form, and whose noble deeds have shed a halo of glory around our flag.

There are but few officers, we are [illegible], in such an army that would attempt to interfere with the soldier in the exercise of a constitutional right, and yet we have not forgotten the fact that good and loyal citizens were arrested by the military in Bertie county, last November, on the day of the Congressional election, and thus prevented from voting for Dr. Warren, a gentleman every way worthy to represent them; and that the tyranny of a local force in the 8th District, at the same election, kept many voters from going to the polls—one of the candidates for Congress even being put in the guard house. We know that these are exceptional cases, and we trust that nothing of the kind will disgrace the ballot box in August next. We were never more confident of anything in our life than we are that Mr. Holden will carry the army by a large majority if the men have an opportunity to vote, and we have no idea that any serious obstacle will be thrown in the way of the free exercise of their rights in that respect.

We hope that our friend will soon be permitted to take the war path again, and when he gets to the army we trust he will give us some of those interesting letters that he is so capable of writing.

* * *

Some of the *Destructive* organs argue that reverses to our arms this summer may increase the vote of Mr. Holden. Exactly the reverse is expected by his friends. If we have decided victories this summer and the growth of Conservatism in the two sections shall enable us to transfer the struggle from the field of carnage to the council chamber, with such men as Mr. Holden in office, we may expect an end to be put to this horrible butchery. No one is more rejoiced at our victories than Mr. Holden, and the more brilliant our achievements during the next three months, the larger shall we expect to see his vote, both in the army and at home. We believe that Gov. Vance would gladly see the war end, but many of the *Destructives*, who are supporting him, want it to go on, for peace would unfrock some and bring others from their pigeon holes. To say that the Conservatives of North Carolina who support Mr. Holden rejoice at reverses to our arms, is an insult to the State, and no one whose head is clear and heart pure would utter the slander.

The Virginia Press on Governor Vance's two Speeches.

If we say that Gov. Vance put forth one set of principles in his Wilkesboro speech and another set of principles in his Fayetteville speech we shall be told by his *Destructive* supporters that we misrepresent him, but what can they say, or what base motive can they attach to the presses of other States that take the same view? We ask their attention to the following:

[From the Petersburg Express.]

Governor Vance's Fayetteville Speech.—The worthy Governor of North Carolina addressed the citizens of Fayetteville and the adjacent country on Friday in compliance with an invitation to do so tendered to him a few weeks ago. If the telegraphic synopsis of what the Governer said, published in our last issue, be correct, which we are disposed to doubt, then we have to say that the speech has disappointed us. We say this very reluctantly, for we are sincere admirers of Governor Vance, who, we believe, has discharged his official duties faithfully, ably and patriotically. His Wilkesboro speech was one of the happiest efforts of the kind that we have seen during the war, and gave universal satisfaction to the friends of the noble cause in behalf of which he has made such eloquent appeals and rendered such vigorous and effective service. We had certainly prepared ourselves for a like cordial approbation of his Fayetteville speech, not doubting that it would breathe throughout the same lofty spirit of patriotism, and the same cheering declarations of principle, unmingled with the dross of political declamation. But our expectation has not been fully gratified. The Governor has fallen far short of his Wilkesboro effort, and although our confidence in his devotion to the interests of the Confederacy is undiminished, we cannot but take exception to some of his utterances at Fayetteville, more particularly to his remarks about *Peace*. This cry for "peace," under the circumstances, is, to our mind, one of the weakest and most absurd, as well as one of the most mischievous that could well be rung into the public ear. Who does not wish for peace? What heart in the South does not throb with a desire for the cessation of this bloody, cruel, wasting war? Who amongst us would not rejoice at the advent of the day which would see the ploughshare and the pruning hook take the place of the sword? But how is this happy change in the condition of things to be effected? By negotiations, says Governor Vance, Governor Brown and their supporters. And how, we pray, are we to get at "negotiations?" How are we to open the door of the temple of Janus which the enemy has slammed in our faces, locked and put the key in his pocket? It is a very easy thing for Governor Vance to urge upon the President "that measures be taken to close the war by negotiations"—nothing is easier than thus to make a parade of so many words. But we should like to know how the President can take any such measures? He is only acting defensively in the war. He is not the aggressor. Lincoln is the man who should be urged to initiate measures for closing the war by "negotiations." He began it. Suppose that President Davis were to make overtures to Lincoln for even a temporary suspension of hostilities, with a view to negotiations for a treaty of peace. Does Governor Vance think that they would meet with any other response than a scornful and insolent rejection? And would he have our government subjected to such humiliation and degradation as this?

Whilst we as earnestly and cordially long for peace as the Governor or any other peace-man in North Carolina, or elsewhere, we would endure the horrors of war a dozen years longer before we would have our government prostitute its dignity and honor by making propositions to such a wretch as Lincoln, only to be spurned by him in the face of the whole world.—We know that this would be the sure result of such self-debasement and we are astonished that Governor Vance, who ought to know the same thing, should seriously [illegible]

We [illegible] for [illegible] year [illegible] Yankee [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] with the [illegible] is weary of the contest—fears that subjugation will be her speedy fate—is growing hopeless of further success and is therefore extremely anxious for extrication from the perils which surround her. Such is the [illegible] Brown. It is a great pity that these dignitaries can[illegible] so extremely delicate for nothing, that they can say will bring the peace they pant for an inch nearer to their doors. On the contrary, the words that they speak only drive it farther off. Why cannot they be content to leave events to Providence, with faith that it will so direct them as to work out its own wise and good purposes? Peace will not come until Lincoln is compelled by disastrous reverses in his military affairs to take measures himself for inviting direct negotiations. This necessity will be upon him, from present indications, at an earlier day perhaps than Governor Vance dreams or imagines. In the meantime, let him and Gov. Brown cease these [illegible] importunities for "negotiations" and apply all their energies and resources for invigorating, strengthening and sustaining our glorious army during the coming campaign, so that they may achieve victories that will sicken the enemy of the war and make him desirous of peace. Then we shall have peace, and not before.

[From the Lynchburg Republican.]

Gov. Vance.—We are sorry to see from the telegraphic account of the late speech of Governor Vance, at Fayetteville, North Carolina, that he has broken down from his original position as announced in his speech at Wilkesboro. In fact, we can see very little difference now between him and Holden. The truth is Holden and Vance were hand in glove together, all the time, until they came to the point where their roads forked for the next Governorship, when Vance took one and Holden the other. Vance, however, had travelled but a little way before he found out that perhaps he had accidentally taken the longest road of the two, and now he is attempting to cut back through the bushes, so as to head off his rival. Such conduct on the part of Gov. Vance can but excite the laughter of his enemies and the contempt of his friends. Neither party can support him cordially, and his inglorious defeat will probably be the consequence, unless the success of our arms save him.

For the Progress.]

GRANVILLE COUNTY, April 23.

MR. EDITOR:—In my hasty communication, which you had the kindness to publish in the *Progress* of to-day, I omitted to state, as I intended to do, that, while I was unwilling to believe that we had any officer belonging to a North Carolina regiment who would attempt to have his men punished "by hanging by the thumbs" or otherwise, for exercising the right of suffrage, I at the same time desired to say that every man who was worthy of a commission as an officer, would use his authority promptly to prevent any set of men under his command from interrupting others in voting or punishing them for voting for the men of their choice. You are correct in stating that military discipline requires all officers to keep order in their commands, and that "there will be no difficulty in voting in any regiment where the officers perform their duty."

I cannot believe that we have any officer in the service who will endeavor to influence his men in voting, and I am satisfied that every attempt to drive men from the polls or to punish them for voting would be promptly arrested and the perpetrator severely dealt with. So much for this silly threat, which was simply absurd, and I am surprised that intelligent gentlemen should have considered it seriously.

If your informants are correct in stating that threats have been used at Camp Holmes or elsewhere to effect the election, I am sorry for it. I repeat that I have nothing to do with the election or the merits of the gentlemen who are candidates for Governor, but I feel an interest in whatever concerns the army and the good of the service, and I deplore the unfortunate issues that are dividing our army and our people when all are so patriotically engaged in a common cause.—I believe the great masses of our people, both at home and in the army, are true to the country—the sufferings and sacrifices, the patient endurance, the high resolve and unfaltering devotion of our people, the heroic daring and courage, the splendid achievements, the brilliant deeds of our true and tried soldiers, the heroes of a hundred battle-fields, the men who have borne all the terrible hardships incident to the severest campaigns on record, who have poured out their blood like water on every battle field of their country, all, all, proclaim in language that cannot be mistaken and will never be forgotten, that North Carolina, always pre-eminent for her love of liberty and hatred of tyranny, is still the same glorious, noble old State, and, although beset with perils on every side, *she will be free.* I ask no higher distinction than to have it said that I stood side by side with her humblest soldiers in this struggle for liberty, and I shall content myself to share her fate for weal or for woe.

The New Currency.

From the following in the *Examiner* of Tuesday it would seem that the new currency is to be held back as though it were gold. The female clerks are to go to Columbia, where board is from $75 to $80 a week; and the issue of new notes is to be delayed several weeks. The *Examiner* says:

It appears that Mr. Memminger, after considerable shuffling, has at last definitely determined to deport the ladies of the Treasury Note Bureau to Columbia, South Carolina, and has notified them to take the train this morning. It is also announced, on official authority, that owing to this removal of employees, the issue of new notes will be suspended for several weeks. So in consequence of this smart action of Mr. Memminger, the public is to sustain an inconvenience which is out of all comparison with what paltry results the authorities expect to accomplish. The new issue has already been delayed to such an extent that it is almost impossible to buy or beg it on any terms in Richmond; and Mr. Memminger has already advertised a sale of five millions of bonds in this city on the 12th of May, for which he inexorably demands new currency. In face of all this embarrassment, we are now told that no new notes will be issued "for two or three weeks," because Mr. Memminger has decided that what two or three hundred ladies eat in Richmond is a serious danger to the Confederacy.

For the Daily Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—Will you please publish the following paragraph in your paper, which is the 5th section of the new military bill, for the special benefit of Judge Manly.

"SECTION 5. That all white male residents of the Confederate States between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty, shall enroll themselves at such time and places, and under such regulations as the President may prescribe; the time allowed not being less than thirty days for those east and sixty days for those west of the Mississippi river; and any person who shall fail to enroll himself, without a reasonable excuse therefor to be judged of by the President, shall be placed in service in the field for the war, in the same manner as though he were between the ages of eighteen and forty-five; provided that the persons mentioned in this section shall constitute a reserve for State defence and detail duty, and shall not be required to perform [illegible]

OUR GREATEST PERIL.

[illegible] called upon [illegible] to which [illegible] exposed, we [illegible] which [illegible] existence as [illegible]. It has been from the first a favorite theory with the enemy, that the "whole South must sooner or later be starved into submission." In our zealous contradiction of what they have so constantly asserted, [illegible] our eyes too firmly, perhaps, [illegible] which actually threaten us from this source. We confess that we have to-day more serious [illegible] food, than from the armies which the thick gathering hosts of the enemy are now meditating in the east and in the west. The most gallant armies ever collected fight but languidly unless their physical wants are generously supplied. The result of many a battle would have been different, had the men gone into it with well filled, instead of craving stomachs. And whilst soldiers lose much of their efficiency when poorly fed, a scanty supply of food depresses and disheartens the people at home.

We are sounding no needless alarm when we proclaim peril on this head. Twelve months ago we were receiving supplies from large portions of Middle Tennessee and all of East Tennessee—sections of country unsurpassed by any on this continent for the production of provisions—but now we can calculate confidently on nothing from these regions. Then, North Georgia, the finest wheat growing portion of the State, was in our undisturbed possession. At present much of its best land is either so overrun or threatened, that we can promise ourselves very little food from that source. The rich contributions which one year ago we were receiving from our trans-Mississippi States have been almost totally arrested by the loss of Vicksburg. The immediate consequence of these disasters is, that provisions are to-day commanding prices of which no one had any conception in the spring of the past year. With beef—and that too poor and tough, very often—at four dollars per pound; bacon ditto and a little more; flour two hundred and fifty dollars a barrel; corn and every other staple article in the same proportion, the present want must be great, and though severe now, but a foreshadowing of what it will be unless we are aroused as to the extent of the evil.

But the peril to which we are exposed is not, if a gracious Providence bless our efforts, inevitable. It is in our power now, with such blessings, to make an appeal to the "common mother of us all," which will most effectually avert the apprehended mischief. It is almost too late to make the application during this season, yet, if these lines meet the eye of any one who has been a laggard let him without another day's delay begin such a cultivation of the soil that he can honestly say he has done his part to avert the calamity of which he has been warned. We believe that it is possible by a diligent use of the millions of fertile acres which have not yet been polluted by the foot of the invader, to secure a supply of provisions which shall be ample for the soldier in the field and for the citizen at home. We have yet within our fair domain the labor and the soil, and all that is necessary to avert what we apprehend and to secure the "consummation most devoutly wished," is a timely self-preserving and patriotic industry.

The Confederate law has placed every man between seventeen and fifty in the military service of the country. To sustain this large draught and to secure their own support, let all other persons be resolved into a committee of the whole to raise provisions. Wherever it is possible let every slave, old and young, male and female, be tilling the soil. Let our boys find their recreation in raising food for man and for beast. Let the mothers, where they can, help by personal efforts or by giving directions to the work of the juniors. And even our young ladies may find the bloom mantling their cheek with a richer beauty after the exercise implied on this most important and patriotic service.—*Aug. Chronicle and Sentinel.*

LOSSES IN THIS WAR.

We take from the Philadelphia *North American* the following list, made up to the 1st September 1863, including the battle of Chickamauga:

CONFEDERATES.

	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners	Total.
1861	1,270	3,955	2,772	9,887
1862	14,556	47,204	15,876	77,646
1863	12,821	48,300	71,211	131,832
Total	28,147	99,459	89,859	217,165

Confederates died of disease and sickness from commencement of war to present time 130,000.

FEDERALS.

	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners	Total.
1861	4,724	9,791	9,144	23,709
1862	20,379	69,973	46,534	136,886
1863	15,863	52,981	33,281	102,625
Total	40,966	132,745	89,009	262,720

Federals died of disease and sickness during same time, 290,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Federal losses in battles, &c.,		262,700
" " by sickness, &c.,		290,000
Federal total loss in 3 years,		552,720
Confederate losses in battles, &c.,	217,465	
Confederate loss by sickness, &c.,	130,000	
Confederate total loss in 3 years,	347,465	347,465
Excess of Federal loss		205,255

The total loss, North and South, according to this has been 900,185—which when the full three years of war are ended, will doubtless rise to a million.

A SOLDIER ACCIDENTLY KILLED.—Lieut. Lane, of the 56th N. C. T., was accidently killed at the depot of the Central Road at this place on Sunday last, by being caught between the platform of the water tank and the train of cars while in motion, thus horribly crushing him, and causing immediate death.

We learn that this is the third soldier that has met an untimely death at this place in the same manner, and we would therefore most respectfully invite the attention of the Chief Engineer to the condition of said platform, and we earnestly protest that its present position to the track shall longer endanger the lives of our soldiers or citizens.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Rock Rest Lodge, No. 151, held in their hall April 15, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the universe to visit our ancient and honorable Fraternity by the removal of our worthy and esteemed brother and friend, OVAN S. EVANS, who died [illegible] on the night of the 8th of April, 1864: Therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we deeply regret and mourn the loss which the Masonic Fraternity and the community in which he lived have sustained in his death, we are forcibly [illegible] undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns, [illegible] we too must descend to the narrow house [illegible] and be numbered with the pale nations of the dead; and, that we should recollect that it is our duty to bow with humble submission to the dispensation of an all-wise Providence.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the family and friends of our deceased brother and tender to them our sincere condolence for their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That, in further token of our deceased brother, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Lodge be directed to transmit a copy of these proceedings to the family of our deceased brother, together with our best wishes for their future prosperity and happiness, and that he cause the same to be published in the [illegible]

[illegible], Secretary.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.]

A FEW FACTS FROM HISTORY.

The writ of *habeas corpus* previously denied to Virginia was finally granted her in 1710, and was brought from England by Governor Alexander Spotswood, that early and firm friend of literature and the arts. Under his patronage the College of Williamsburg was rebuilt, and the fresh confidence in the sacredness of liberty and property, caused by the granting of the writ in question to the colonies, enabled him to extend the frontier of Virginia beyond the Blue Ridge. He was the pioneer in opening the great source of Virginia's wealth, the iron mines and [illegible] works upon an extensive scale. Liberty and property being fully protected, Virginia's resources began from that time to be developed; and she has long since enjoyed the distinguished appellation of the Mother of States. Thus has it ever been, and thus will it ever be, that liberty and progress move hand in hand together. History proves that the loss of liberty demoralizes a nation.

The opening of the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella was magnificent in the extreme, giving the hope and promise that Spain, by reason of her great discoveries, would be foremost in the scale of nations. Unfortunately, however, the same Ferdinand and Isabella established Inquisitorial Tribunals, and with the aid of spies and informers dispersed through the Kingdom, persons were seized on bare suspicion of crime; put to the torture; then tried and condemned by the Inquisitors, without being confronted either with their accusers or the witnesses on whose evidence they were condemned. This entire destruction of the liberty of the subject, wrought a change in the national character of the people, and taciturnity has become the characteristic of the Spaniard, when he should have been imbued, like a Frenchman, with all the vivacity natural to a warm and vinous climate. Spain is at this time behind every nation in Europe, in the improvements of the age. No traveler can spare time to pass through her dominions.—The muleteers with their jinging bells, travel her mountains and valleys, as they did an hundred years ago, and the whistle of the locomotive and the hum of busy industry is scarcely heard within her borders.

Let us leave this gloomy picture, and turn to England. She has not treated us well, but she is still England—that little gem of the ocean, where liberty has been held sacred since the great magna charta o King John, and "on whose dominions the sun neve sets;" with her canals, railroads, steamers, immens manufacturing and commercial interests, and producing resources, under whose combined influen King Cotton lies a dethroned and powerless monarc

Thus it is that a people protected by Laws are always progressive. The question of expediency depriving them of their rights should never be ente tained.

In a Revolutionary Republic, nothing is expedie that is antagonistical to liberty; for we are now stru gling for the liberty of governing ourselves.

The last act of a culprit's life may consign him the scaffold, but it is the first departure from trut justice, or honesty, that is the primitive cause of h fall. Let us therefore meet the difficulty upon th threshold, and cling to the rights, and liberties of th people, as the very ark of the public safety.

HAYNAUISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

We clip the following from the Boston Post:

"A photograph of the young girl's shoulders wh ped in the House of Reformation is requested a companion for that photograph of a whipped Sout ern slave much exhibited of late by æsthetic Le guers."

This allusion will be understood by *those* who w read the following statement from the Boston Bull tin:

"HAYNAUISM IN THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION.—Edwin Wright, John G. Rogers, Issac Ames a Sebens C. Haine, the Judges of the Police Court, a the Judges of the Probate—who are the Inspector of Prisons for Suffolk county, and whom, we ha reason to believe, are men of veracity—have just ma a report of their last inspection to the Board of A dermen, in which they expose a brutality which trust will not be suffered to pass by lightly.

"To be brief, according to their report the priso ers are half starved in the House of Correction, a in the House of Reformation (reformation indeed!) girl seventeen years of age has been flogged by t Superintendent, who said: "I struck her with all m might—she would not yield. I sent for a long stick, and then she held out her hand. After th beating and this submission she was committed to t cell and the food of the solitary, where she remain several days. The welts from the blows were di tinctly visible on her shoulders when the inspector visited the institution seven days after. In the cou of the investigation they were informed that in th boys' department the punishments are sometimes i flicted with an ordinary wagon whip by the Superi tendent in person.

"Besides this barbarity, the inspectors state th with the exception of the House of Reformation juvenile offenders, where one spacious bathing tub used, "all the prisons are provided with the ordina bathing tubs, from 3 to 7 in number, placed side side, at distances of from 12 to 24 inches apart, open rooms, with no screen or protection, whateve and in these publicly exposed tubs, the prisone men, women and girls, in their respective depa ments, in groups of from 3 to 7, are required to pe form their ablutions. Old offenders, young offende girls of nine and ten years of age, alike must disro themselves, and, in full observation of *their* fellow and officers in a state of utter nudity, enter the ba perform its duty, and partake of *its refreshment.*"

"In the name of humanity, *are not the "Greeks* our doors?" and would it not be as well for us turn our attention to some of the floggers of wh women at the North, as well as their brother bru further South, who have had the screen of law and t poor excuse of difference of color and the right ownership of their victims?"

THE FRUIT CROP.—We had the pleasure to vi a day or two since, the extensive and most excelle "Mendenhall Nursery," located about four mi from this place, and were more than gratified to fi the prospect highly flattering for an abundant cr of garden, nursery and orchard fruits of every scription, with the single exception of the delici Apricot, the germ of which we regret to say has b blasted by the recent *frosts* and chilly winds.

To *connoisseurs*, the promise for fruit in this s tion up to the present is entirely flattering and pr ises an abundant crop.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT Child's Nurse, for which a good *price will be* p

Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFIC

April 7-tf

LOOK OUT FOR THE THIEF.

STOLEN FROM THE LOOM, ON THE 21ST INS 6½ yards of cloth, very nice, the description as lows: ten of white and ten green in the warp and che ed back, and the white check is spotted with eight thre of blue, with two white threads between the spots, about 28 inches wide. Any information respecting above will be thankfully received and shall receive a Pattern of the same.

MISS GILLEY BARBER,
Green Level, Wake county N. C

April 28-2t

YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN AT AUCTIO

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWELS' AUCTION A Commission Store, on Monday of May Court, day of the month, one Young Negro woman and ch Also, one excellent 48 Inch Circular Saw with Man complete.

JAMES M. TOWELS, Ag